### The lows Candidate.

The Hon. WILLIAM BOTD ALLISON has aken the stump, and his services seem . be in great demand. He will be heard with surjosity and interest wherever he goes. He ing ambition with a slight laziness which has not prevented him from acquiring a good deal of information and transacting business with intelligence and judgment. As a speaker before a popular audience he has little of the pyrotechnical and high-jumping characteristic quality of the old-fashioned Western oratory. He rather strives to be sellberate and weighty. Comparing him with some of the most famous of his Republican associates in the Senate, we may say that INGALLS is an electric battery suddenly turned on EDMUNDS a chisel, JOHN SHER-MAN a logical cold bath, GEORGE HOAR a eracked music box, Evants an endless chain, and Allison an old well sweep, not expeditions, but fetching up good spring water when it gets to work.

In fact, Mr. Allison is somewhat like the old race of English Conservative statesmen, not brilliant, not pretentious, not inspiring but always good natured and of a comfortable and unemotional solidity of character. At nt, however, it is not for himself as nuch as in his rôle as Mr. BLAINE's substitute that the lows statesman attracts attention. It is due to his importance, considered in that light, that he should be seen to take some active part in the campaign of this year, but without too much obtrusion. In keeping in the middle ground, visible, but not yet obtrusively prominent, Mr. Allison shows himself to be a fine political artist. The battle of 1888 is as yet but slightly sketched out. The figure of Mr. BLAINE may yet be painted in over that of his Iowa or possibly the latter may be made the central object, while the former appears as a hovering guardian angel at the side Doubtless Brother ALLISON has a heart for either fate. He's a good fellow, any way.

### Two Little Usurpers.

One of the first things that Mr. CLEVE-ZAND should do when he gets back to work is to reorganize the Civil Service Commission. It has been notorious for some time that a vital difference of opinion has existed between Mr. EDGERTON, the Chairman of the Commission, and his colleagues, Mr. OBER-LY and Mr. LYMAN. He has steadily opposed the foolish and futile investigations conducted by them at the instigation of irresponsible Mugwump informers or bounced Republican officeholders into the adminis-tration of the Civil Service act in Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, and elsewhere. He has held that the appointing officer, the responsible head of a bureau, a Custom House, or Post Office, is not obliged to disclose his motives for making a removal. Mr. EDGERTON'S colleagues steadily overrule him, and he dissents from almost every one of their reports.

The furious zeal of Mr. OBERLY has obliged

Mr. EDGERTON to declare his own views as to the proper scope of the action of the Commission. That body is not, as he well ava a detective association. OBERLY and LYMAN have acted as if it were, and have sat with closed doors inquiring into the spiteful and groundless charges brought against Democratic officials of violation of the Civil Bervice law. OnenLy proclaims that members of political associations are not eligible to civil service examining boards. EDGER-TON says they are. OBERLY declares that Federal officeholders who belong to political clubs, or even semi-social, and take or re ceive contributions to political funds, violate the Civil Service law. EDGERTON declares that OBERLY's view is nonsense, and that Federal officeholders, outside of their offices, have the same rights as other people. Of course the Republican Commissioner sides with the converted Illinois spoilsmen in responsible officials over their subordinate

For the line of official action adopted of late by OBERLY and LYMAN is distinctly without any justification in the Civil Service act. Mr. EDGHRTON wants to enforce that act, but he refuses to go outside of its plain terms to harass and interfere with Federal officials. OREBLY and LYMAN of their own motion and notion are seeking to impose restrictions not authorized by the law which they are paid for attending to. The Mugwumps approve. They do not care how much arbitrary and illegal "reform" is evolved by the two unfaithful Comners. But Mr. CLEVELAND, however great his fondness for the Mugwumps and their bauble, is a lawyer, to whose habit of mind the usurpation of legislative powers by a Board of Commissioners should indefensible and scandalous. The two Commissioners who have exceeded their authority and virtually added to the letter of the statute which creates their official life should be dismissed with a rebuke. At least OBERLY, who is the head and front of the offending, should be put out, and Commissioner EDGERTON have a Democratic colleague who is content to administer and will not insist upon increasing at his own whim the provisions of the Civil Service law. The subject will be worth careful investiga-

The Civil Service law is certainly foolish and probably unconstitutional, but at its worst it is excellent compared with the vexatious and tyrannical encroachments made by a couple of Commissioners upon the political rights of a considerable body of their fellow citizens. That law ought to be led, but it is intolerable that it should enlarged by men whose duty it is to enforce it as it stands. That they seem to be trying to engraft upon it certain cranky notions advanced by Mr. CLEVELAND und the influence of Mugwump hypnotics, makes

The New System with the Indians. The arrest of the leaders of the Indians who were engaged in the recent attack upon the Government surveyors at the Lower Brulé Agency indicates that no serious disturbances need be apprehended for the present at that point. The arrests were easily effected by an officer aided by about twenty-five armed Indian police. It is admitted, however, that there is some ill feeling among the Indians of that region against the allotment of lands in severalty, and care will have to be taken to explain to the Indians that these surveys are preliminary rather than final operations under the law.

Representatives of the Indian Office are now engaged upon various reservations in preparing to execute the Severalty act sed last winter. Reports have been made by many of the agents as to how the new system is likely to be received by the Indians under their charge. Reliance has had to be placed upon the accuracy of the

tion. Some of the agents reported last spring that a majority of their Indians welcomed the severalty plan, while others found that it was not at all in favor. The agent at Yankton, for example, which is not far from the noene of the late trouble, is said to have reported that he knew only fifty out of seventeen hundred Indians on his reservation who de sired allotments. The bill as enacted allow the lands to be surveyed and divided without the consent of a tribe, though as it passed the Senate it contained a provision that it should not be

made operative upon any tribe until the consent of a majority of the males of legal age had first been obtained. The House confirmed this provision, but with a alight modification, which sent it to the conference committee, where it disappeared altogether. The agents appointed under the act of February, 1887, receive a certain salary per day, and presumably execute the duty imposed upon them without much regard to exhibitions of disfavor on the part of the Indians.

The real wonder in the case is not that a single instance of opposition to the surveys has at length been reported, but that there should not have been more serious demonstrations against it. Many Indians must be suspicious of it, at least until its advantages are fully made known to them. Others may fear the reduction of lands over which, by virtue of occupation, they already hold a species of conceded ownership. Some chiefs who foresee the breaking up of tribal relations will naturally oppose the allotment project, and these influential men are those who already use an excessive share of the

lands now nominally held in common. It will not be strange, therefore, to hear of troubles on other reservations like those which have occurred on the Lower Brulé. Tact and patience will be required for the proper execution of the law, and strenuous efforts should be made to eventually secure the free and eager consent of the majority before a conclusive division of lands in severalty is effected. The surveys prior to individual allotment need not wait for such tribal consent, and under some existing treaties the Government has already the right to make severalty allotments. When Congress has learned by official reports all the experience of the agents in their first attempts to carry the law into effect, it can amend its provisions, should any amendment be required.

# The Brooklyn Ticket.

The nomination in Brooklyn of Mr. ALFRED C. CHAPIN for Mayor and Mr. WILLIAM A. FUREY for Sheriff insures the success of the Democracy at the coming election in Kings

All of the advantages that formerly made Mr. SETH LOW so strong with the independent voter are possessed by Mr. CHAPIN. At the same time he is thoroughly attached to Democratic principles and loyal to his party. As a member of the Assembly, as Speaker of that body, and as State Comptroller he has merited and won the estee of citizens of all parties for his ability and his steady adherence to the highest standard of official conduct. That he will prove a faithful and efficient Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, bringing honor to the Democracy by fidelity to the public good, no one who

has watched his career can doubt. The nomination of Mr. FUREY for Sheriff of Kings county is also a strong one. He now holds the responsible office of Commissioner of Jurors, and it will be difficult indeed to find any one to succeed him who possesses his qualifications for that im-portant post. But Mr. Funzy is a sterling Democrat who deserves promotion, and wh will administer the office of Sheriff honestly and without reproach. We are pleased to see that Mr. JOHN COURTNEY, who was many years ago a compositor on THE SUN, and who was spoken of as a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff, has been named again for Police Justice. Brooklyn is fortunate above most cities in the character and efficiency of the magistrates in its police and district courts, and of these JOHN COURTNEY is one of the best.

# Killma-Njaro Climbed et Lest.

When the missionary REBMANN discovered, thirty-eight years ago, the giant among African mountains, he aroused the incredulity of English geographers by asserting that the great summit he had seen, about two hundred miles south of the equator, was perpetually crowned by a mantle of snow. Several learned writers proved to their own satisfaction that REBMANN had drawn on his imagination for his snow, and that, in fact, he had "an eager craving for wonders" and his testimony was "weak and obscure." Thirteen years clansed before Von DER DECKEN visited Kilima-Njaro, gazed upon the eternal snows of Kibo, one of the two peaks of this king of African mountains, and rescued the fame of a humble explorer from the unjust aspersions of geographical theorists.

A cable despatch from Zanzibar now an nounces that the ascent of Kibo, which baffled NEW and JOHNSTON, has at last been achieved by Mr. MEYER, a German traveller, who has reached the crater of the loftier of Kilima-Njaro's twin peaks, and stood on the highest point of the African continent, about 19,500 feet above the sea.

In 1867 Mr. New reached the snow line, but was unable to advance further. Nearly three years ago H. H. JOHNSTON spent six months on Kilima-Njaro under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He shed through the clouds and snow rifts to within nearly 2,000 feet of the summit and then relinquished the difficult task. If he had had with him an experienced mountaineer or two or three trustworthy comrades, he might have reached the top. But his blacks were shivering around a fire 8,000 feet below, and no inducements he was able to offer could tempt them above the anow line. He found plenty of danger among the snow gulfs and slippery ridges of the mountain side, and as he was alone an accident meant almost certain death. His na-tives, not understanding the effects of rare-fied atmosphere, complained bitterly of pains in their heads and lungs, and carnestly nasured him that they would never follow him again to so cold a region.

This remarkable mountain, which is crow ed with eternal winter, has palm trees and never-ending summer at its foot. Mr. New traced six distinct zones of vegetation on its gently sloping southern face. Bananas and maize, jungle and dense forest flourish in its lower altitudes. Thousands of natives till the richly turfed slope to a height of 6,500 feet, and ascend to heights of 12,000 feet to hunt the elephants and buffaloes that clam-ber up the mountain side almost to the snow line. In this rich field for the naturalist JOHNSTON found several hitherto unknown birds and about thirty species of plants that

According to the agreement recently made between England and Germany, Kilima-Njaro, which means "Great Mountain," comes within the German possessions in East Africa. It will be very interesting to information thus furnished to the Indian Office, and the obviously prudent course is to begin the experiment where it would be likely to cause the least arrite- wind-swept rocks above the temperate some as

to the snow line, and then made his painful way over the snows that whiten the upper three-quarters of a mile of Kilima-Njaro.

### The Queer Canvass in Ohio.

The Ohio campaign is getting to be brisk and bitter. There has been a very tart inter-change of discourtesies between Gov. Fon-AKER and Mr. THOMAS E. POWELL, the Democratic candidate. Neither of these politicians is remarkable for judicious speech. and when it is said that the Democratic can didate surpasses even his opponent in head-strong talk, the status of the present Ohio

canvass can be fairly estimated. Mr. PowerL seems to be a person who has not paid his taxes with as much readiness as he pays compliments to the Administration. and in this matter as in some others Gov. FORAKER has appeared to have a decided advantage.

The mere details of a heated personal wrangle might be considered as excres-cences and superfiulties, but unfortunately Mr. POWELL has made what must be calle fatal mistakes in vital points. The industrious advocacy of free trade by which the Ohio Democratic State Committee has fatuously attempted to persuade the voters of a pro-tectionist State is having the effect natural and inevitable to such a course.

But as if free trade were not load enough to carry, it has been sought to commit the Ohio Democracy to an endorsement of Mr. CLEVELAND. It has been impressed upon the Ohio Democrats that a vote for Mr. POWELL for Governor is a vote for Mr. CLEVELAND for President. "GROVER CLEVE-LAND has given this country the best Administration that it has ever had"; such is the extraordinary assertion with which Candidate Powell has begun his speeches for the last month.

Even a State with a big Democratic mafority couldn't stand that.

Nearly a half million of immigrants have arrived since the year begun. More come now from Germany than from any other country. More come from England and Wales than from Ireland. As compared with last year, the total immigration for the first nine months of 1887 shows an increase of about forty per cent. The Russian immigration is about stationary, the Polish, Bohemian, and Hungarian arrivals are falling off in numbers, while Italy sends this year almost twice as many sunburned sons as came to the land of freedom and peanuts in the first nine months of 1886.

### Better not take the plunge, Mr. NICOLL!

Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN'S letter on commercial union with Canada is interesting and worth reading. We regret the lamentable and inexcusable misquotation with which he conludes his argument.

The Massachusetts marksmen swept all before them in the recent rifle contests at Chieago, as they had just previously done at Creedmoor, beating regulars again both in team and individual matches. Gov. Ames issued a congratulatory order, we believe, after the Creedmoor victory, but he does not appear to have uttered a similar official nean vet over the Chicago triumph, although the Adjutant General of the State sent an exultant telegram to the riflemen at Chicago, whose victory was as clear and indisputable as that of the Volunteer on the seas.

A question of interest in the Alaska contro versy relates to the probable number of seals in and around Behring Sea. A computation ast spring by Agent Norms gave 6.557,750 as the total number of breeding seals on the two islands of St. Paul and St. George, the seats of the Alaska Commercial Company's monopoly. Agent Tingle's report estimates this number at fewer than 5,000,000. The Commercial Company employs, according to the Toronto Mail. a fleet of four steamers and fifteen sailing vessels in its operations, and has stations on the Aleutian Isles as well as on the mainland. It is charged by some of the enemies of the Alaska Company, that it kills over 200,000 seals a year or twice as many as its lease allows; but its official reports insist that only 104,829 were killed for the last year in procuring its 100,of skins taken by the poschers during the year is 30,000. In view of the vast numbers of the animals in and about the best known seal rookeries, there seems to be no special need of alarm as to their immediate extermination,

The reappearance of Ayous Khan, leading the Afghan insurgents, after having wrotchedly perished in the desert from wounds and hunger, ought to encourage the resuscitation of other famous people who have lately been killed in the despatches. Mr. H. M. STAPLEY affords an example of what persistent vitality can do in spite of such reports, and the Emperor of Morocco furnishes another instance in point. Indeed, before the despatches had begun to kill the fugutive Ayous, they had repeatedly brought the Ameer himself to the point of death. With the great facilities offered for burying and reviving by rumor a claimant to the throne in a country like Afghanistan, we must be prepared for many metamorphoses in the case of Ayous Khan.

We have from Citizen George Francis TRAIN the written assurance that he will come back to his bench in Madison square as soon as he has prevented civil war. This will be good news to the little children, the little birds. the pug dogs, the small white rabbits, and the other desperate characters who frequent that notorious resort of Anarchy.

# Powderly and The Sun Boycott.

Pewderly and The Sun Boycett.

From the Union Frinter.

Mr. Powderly at one time commanded the respect of all the labor organizations in this country, but we are grieved to add that he has bartered it away. He has lost his grip and his influence through shuffling and truckting, legiting and hegging, trading and trickstering, and the vacilisting course generally which he has pursued for the past two years. We do not mean to say that the man is morally had. His self-concett has much to do with his rickety career.

In this respect his speech at the opening of the Assembly in Minneapolis constitutes a study in picturesque and undituted egotism. But the trades unions sought no quarrel with the Knights of Labor. Mr. Fowderly and his ill-advised advisers forced it upon us. We had

and undiluted egotism. But the trades unions scoght no quarrel with the Knights of Labor. Mr. Fowderly and his ill-advised advisers forced it upon us. We had long borne their insane aggressions in silence, for the sole reason that an open rupture would work an injury to the general cause of labor. But the most flagrant violation of all rules of decency, propriety and fair play was the putting of a boycott upon such an establishment as The Sov. That was the last straw, and that we couldn't stand. There is not a man who works in Tan Sov that doesn't belong to the union, and many of them are Knights of Labor. Notwithstanding this, and the further fact that there isn't an establishment in the country where men are better treated or better paid, these marpiots had the outrageous indecency to want to beyest it for some fancied grievance.

However, at the last moment the Assembly so modified the constitution as to give to trades unions separate national districts, and it was generally understood among the delegates that no boycott should be enforced against any union establishment, therefore we have nothing further to say. No matter what the motive, the right thing was done, and that is enough for us. We trust that the order will go on and prosper, as it certainly will if its guides travel, without deviation, the path of rectitude and virtue. But Mr. Fowderly must not erowd.

All-Paper Cigara.

Pron the Albany Express.

Smokers will be interested to know that not a thousand miles from Albany there is a firm which makes large quantities of paper for this avowed purpose. The plan of operation is said to be this: The paper, on reaching the tobacco warehouse, is repeatedly soaked in a strong decoction of the plant. It is then out up and pressed in moulds which give to each abest the venation of the genuine leaf to-bacco. So close is the imitation that expert tobacco men and habitual smokers have been deceived. At a recent gathering in this city cigars made from this paper tobacco were passed around and declared excellent. Hany of those present declared the cigars were made from rare brands and so well was the imitation express dust that one man actually hastest that there could be no minimals about the sigars being gausing materials.

THE WEST DOESN'T WANT CLEVELAND.

James P. Voorbees Tells Why... A Westers Man Wanted Next Time. Man Wanted Next Time.

Mr. James P. Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees of Indiana, is in the city and living for the present at the Hoffman House. He intends to make New York his home in the Tuture, though he has not yet brought his family here. He talked with a Sux reporter yesterday about an interview with him which was grinted recently in the Detroit Beening Ness, in which he denounced President Cleveland's administration, and expressed the belief that Cleveland was not the choice of Western Democrats for renomination. On this last point Mr. Voorhees said: Voorhees said:
"I do not think, from my recent experience

"I do not think, from my recent experience in the West, from my talks with leading Western Democrats, and from my own personal conviction, that Cleveland will be nominated by the next Democratic Convention. It is the opinion of Western Democrats that the next President should be a 
Western man. Democrats in the West do not 
take stock in the assumed theory that only a 
New York man can carry the State of New crats that the next President should be a Western man. Democrats in the West do not take stock in the assumed theory that only a New York man can carry the State of New York. Certainly Mr. Cleveland's experience at the last Presidential election is not of a character to warrant the belief that he is certain to carry the Empire State. It is telt in the West that there has been too much one-sidedness in the selection of Presidential candidates, and that the law of political equilibrium demands that a little more weight should be put into the Western side of the scale.

"The interview with me published in the Detroit Receives Meas not long axo expresses the sentiments of many Western Democrats toward Mr. Cleveland. In that interview in response to the question. What does your father think of Mr. Cleveland I replied. My father, never traded friends nor sold foes. Mr. Cleveland's loyalty to his Democratio friends, that is, to the stanch and tried friends of the Democratic party and to Democratio principles, is regarded in the West as not above suspicion. Western Democratis like a stalwart adherence to the Democratio principles for which the party has so long contended, and are not satisfied with civil service reform cant in licu thereof. Mr. Cleveland has sacrificed my brother. Blood is thicker than water. I will sacrifice him, Cleveland has sacrificed my brother. Blood is thicker than water. I will sacrifice him, cleveland, if I can. Mr. Cleveland in this interview in any quarter, I reflects my own views and the views of others. I was denounced for that interview in the Detroit Evening News. There has been no repudiation of that interview in any quarter, It reflects my own views and the views of others. I was denounced for that interview in the Detroit Evening News. There has been no repondation me which I have every condicate with many more men in the West who have grown up in the Democratic party, with their mother's milk, and who are not placed to see, under the name of those principles. "Cleveland was not nomin

### JAY GOULD.

His Health and Methods-Working on Stories of Jay Gould's physical infirmities have a Buddensiek foundation. He never pos-sessed the frame of an athlete, but without it ha has performed an amount of work under which an athlete of the first class would have lain down and been gathered to his forefathers long ago. Big-framed men have attempted long ago. Big-framed men have attempted ventures small in comparison with some of Mr. Gould's attemption pliahments and been killed in the attempt. His strong cant is method. On reaching his office he know exactly how much of his time must be detoied to routine business and engagements which must be kept; the remainder is booked for possible contingencies. His mental organization is a perfect machine. If Mr. Gould were in a railroad smash-up his first impulse would be to pull out his watch and note the time. He is not nervous, but the hand of a man past middle age, who works as he does, is never as steady as a rock.

Mr. Gould has seen a grest many stronger and younger men than he is laid away. To all appearances he will outlive many more.

# STREET CAR STIQUETTE.

A Woman who Fraye for Every Man who Gives Her a Seat and Always Gets One. am not fat. fair, and forty; no, far from it, nearer fifty than forty, indeed, and not stylish nor pretty. Still, I have never stood up in any car or other public convey-

than forty, indeed, and not stylish nor pretty. Still, I have never stood up in any car or other public conveyance while men have kept seated. I have always been offered a seat by some man in church concert, boat, cara street or elevated train. Of course I have not always been fat and over forty, but was never fair. Now why this kindaess of the male sex to me?

I have been reading the answers to Daisy M. C. in The Sux, and on Satarday I took the bridge elevated cara. As I came in with four others there was no vacant seat, and much of the standing room was occupied. Well, all I had read in The Sux rushed into my head, and I smiled and thought now it will be tested. Well, I faced the window so no one could think I was louring for their seat. Almost at once a gentleman motioned to me, and in a way courtecous manner gave me his seat. I smiled and thanked him and took the seat, for I was very tirred from coming up the steps.

I looked at the kind man, and he was a most noble obting man, tall, handsome, and dignified; I thought and prayed little short prayers in my heart that tied would bless him and keep him all day from being tired in mind or body. It was all I could do for him, but his kind set I am sure had its own waves roward.

I have made up my mind that as a rule, the fault of street car impolitionshes lies with us women. We take as a right what we should be grateful for. If I can have the same rights as man, all 1 get beyond I am willing to be thankful for. Last, though not least, I think the Irish and French are as points, as a whole, as the Americans.

BROOKLYK, Oct. 20, 1897.

TO THE SERVENOR OF THE STWINGTHE I Presume the discussion of Daley's complaint has been closed, but an in-

BROOKLYR, Oct. 20, 1887.

To THE EDYSO OF THE SUR—SIR: I presume the discussion of Dalay's complaint has been closed, but an incident occurred on the elevated read which litustrates the point exactly. I cocupled a seat near the door in one of the point exactly. I cocupled a seat near the door in one of the country of the control of th

that I'll bet you I won't stand lone."

To THE ROPTON OF THE BUSY—SET: Permit me to respond to Dakey M. C. 'a query. I have seen men well and walt to pet a chance empty our. so as to get a seen, and I think when he gets it he ought to have it. If the women would do likewise they would get a seet without being under the slightest obligation to a man. C. L. D.

To THE EDFTON OF THE SUM—SET: If Dakey M. C. was an old woman I guarantee no gentleman would retain his seat, but would rise and offer it to her. Or If the was a hard-working weman I would offer her my seat sooner than to "a real lady, picely dressed, and styligh looking."

JAMES BRADDOGE.

From the Brooklyn Press.

The column of "Sunbeams" in THE SUN has long been a great favorite with newspaper readers of taste. These literary moreols have a piquant flavor ex-ceedingly difficult to imitate. Culled from rare corners of newspapers from every State between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and boiled down until everything but the essential spirit has evaporated, these same morsels make delightful reading. Strange to say, every attempt to rival this column on the part of envious newspaper

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH CANADA.

Mr. Eractus Wimns has file flay, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a re-To the Editor of The Sun—Shr: In a re-cent issue you say that the advocates of com-mercial union between the United States and Canada have not had much encouragement; and that in Canada especially there is no sub-stantial progress in the movement. You quote a speech of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who, having just returned from Europe, knew less of the Canadian sentiment when he spoke than any other public man. Will you permit me to say that your information is hardly as full as usual, and that further inquiry would reveal to you a widely different state of affairs than to you a widely different state of affairs than that implied in the article referred to?

In the first place, the progress of the move-

ment in favor of commercial union in Canada is one of the most remarkable events that has ever occurred in any community. Though originating less than nine months ago in the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, the question is now the most amiliar one in Canada; and by the most stren nous advocacy of more than one-half of the entire press, largely irrespective of party, and by public meetings, resolutions, and the fornation of farmers' institutes and commercial union clubs, an amount of public sentiment has been created in favor of this proposal that

mation of farmers' institutes and commercial union clubs, an amount of public sentiment has been created in favor of this proposal that is almost phenomenal when all the circumstances are considered. The practical operation of far. Butterworth's bill would be to abolish the customs line that now runs through the middle of the continent; to lift it up and extend it right around the continent. The result would be that by the operation of a unform continental tariff, equal in height to that always prevailing in the United States, the goods and merchandise of all foreign countries, including Great Britain, would be discriminated against in favor of American manufactures.

It may seem strange that in Canada, a part of the British empire, a willingness should exist to tax British goods while permitting the free admission of American goods, but such is the case. This condition of things is accounted for by the fact that a high tariff has for some time existed in Canada, operative against English goods as against all others, and the commercial independence which Canada has thus shown in the regulation of her own fiscal affairs would need only a very slight extension to permit the free introduction of American goods, while still maintaining, and indeed increasing to the American standard, the tariff charge on British and foreign goods.

That there is a condition of preparedness for this step there is no manner of doubt, not only as the result of past tariff legislation in Canada, namely, that if by the free admission of American products of all kinds, if by giving up access to her fasheries, her forests, and her minds of a great majority of the solid men of Canada, namely, that if by the free admission of American products of all kinds, if by giving up access to her fasheries, her forests, and her minds of a great majority of the solid men of canada, namely, that if by the free admission of American products of all kinds if by giving up access to her fasheries, her forests, and her minds of a great would be been ended t

greatly contributory to her progress and the wealth of her people, if in the handling and marketing of the same they made the most of their chances.

That this is beginning to be realized in the United States is clear from the interest shown in the movement for unrestricted intercourse with the rest of the continent. Large meatings of representative merchants, manufacturers, and bankers have been held for the discussion of the subject at Detroit, at Buffalo, Olncinnati, Toledo, and elsewhere, while in St. Paul. Rochester, Oswero, and in several manufacturing centres arrangements are being made for public demonstrations in regard to the movement. Judged by the demand for literature on the subject, and the receipt of letters from all parts of the country, and especially from the West, there is a far larger interest felt in this subject by thinking men than the press has yet realized; and the favor with which it is regarded as a messas of peaceful and profitable settlement of the fishery quarrel is universal wherever the scope of the movement is understood.

With your poculiar views you will doubtless urge that the only kind of union and take part of the the country with a light of which desires a clear commercial connection with the United States ahe should come into the Union and take part and lot with the great constellation of commonwealths to the south of her. But this is an impossibility in the present condition of sentiment of Canada. She has been treated by the mother country with a liberality and kindness that makes it impossible for her to sever the ties that bind her to Great Britain—ties that are regarded almost as tenderly as those existing in the sacred family relation, and which provoke a loyality even exceeding that which prevails in England itself. While this sturdy and highly creditable devotion to the mother land continues, and while a perfect freedom in all governmental relations is afforded, there is no hope of a political union between the United States and Canada.

If this is true, and you c

States and Canada.

If this is true, and you can readily satisfy yourself of fits truth, what justification is there for postponing the consummation of a commercial transaction between the two countries that would be highly beneficial to both? Why should the manufactures of the United States be sold only as far north as the St. Lawrence, the lakes, and the imaginary line drawn across the continent to the Pacific? Why should the larger and the richer half of the continent be left without development and the people of the United States denied an increased area of opportunity for making money that the whole continent affords quite as freely as is afforded by one-half the continent? Commercially, as well as poetically, let it be said:

He pear-up Utica confines our powers:

No pentup Utica confines our powers;
The whole, the boundless continent is ours!
NEW YORK, Oct. 22. ERASTUS WIMAN.

# Prize Winning at Chicago

The financial fizzle of Chicago's ill-starred enterprise known as the International Military Encamp-ment has attracted so much attention as mostly to sellipse the records of the practical work done there. In reality the drills and rifle contests were of a high order of merit. The leading fact in the latter competitions was the success of the Massachusetts riflemen, who were also, it will be remembered, the winners in this year's meeting at Creedmoor. Among their rivate were regu-lars from the Department of Missouri, so that it is fair to infer that the militia have not yet been far outstripped

in marksmanship by the army, in spite of the largely in-creased practice of the regulars of late years. The individual competition, open to all comers, at 200 yards, 33 shots per man, was for five prizes, of which all but the third went to the Massachusetts men. The third prize was won by a regular, and the seventh place among the 102 competitors also fell to a regular. The regulars, it must be added, averaged very high, but not high enough to get the prizes from the Bay Stata men. The foreign soldiers entered into the competition, doing very creditably under the circumstances. The scores of Corporals Glomrass and Hoscen of Norway led the list. those of Kjarrstrom of Sweden and Sorgeant Mindrebr

\$000 to the winners of the first prize. The distances were 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, open to teams of ten. The first prize was won, with a score of 1,084, by the team of the Massachusetts Second Brigade, whose names, Frost, Hinman, Bumstead, Hussey, Merritt, Merrill, M. W. Bull Himman, Bunnstead, Hussey, Morritt, Morrill, M. W. Bull. F. B. Bull, White, and Farrow, will be recognized as those of Greedmoor winners. The second prise was taken by the regulars of the Department of Missouri, with a score of 1,556; the third by the First Minnesota, with 1,508; the fourth by the Second Maryland team, known as the Haymakers, with 1,453. All these were famous marksmen. The last prise went to the Twenty-third Infantry, with 1,459. These to the Twenty-third Infantry, with 1,430. These were the scores exclusive of the handicap of three points per man at each distance allowed in favor of military rifles. The Fifth Iowa made 1,435 noints, but used four special rifles in its team, bringing its aggregate score, with the difference in handicap allowances, two points below that of the Twenty-third Infantry. The First Michigan followed the Fifth Iowa. The point in which the regulars so far surpassed the militia that there was no presence of competing with them was in skirmish rifle practice, which is perhaps most important of all.

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In the drill contests the most remarkable feature was
Wisconsin's sweeping cavairy, artillery, and infantry
contests—in fact, everything in which she had an entry. contests—in fact, averything in which and not only.

The Milwaukee cavalry troop beat the Cleveland city troop by the narrow margin of one-third of a point; the Milwaukee battery won two prises; Company G of the Third Infantry defeated the famous Toledo cadeta, and a Minnesota band also wen a prize. No ingree suggestive or more unexpected results occurred during the encamp ment than that of two militia cavalry companies scoring 00.764 and 90.488 out of a possible 100, with regular offi cross selections. cers as judges.

Imitation the Sincerest Flattery. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the has hitherto saded in failure.

\*\*Maryland Compaign Muste.

\*\*Press the Bullmare American.

When, a candidate appears on a piatform, and the hond string or "Fitteen Bellant is My lands."

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When the continues of a materialization of a materi INTERRÉTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

element of Jealousy which is said to be so prom The element of jealousy which is said to be so prominent in the composition of dramatic authors seems to be entirely wanting is the characters of the two foremost of American playwrights. For weeks Mr. Brosson Howard and Mr. David Beleasechave been working in perfect harstenny and second on "Haron Ruddiph." The piace was originally written by Howard, but was not a distinct success, and Beleasec was called in to interpelate come stage businers. He worked at she pias for a time as a mischable tinkers at a machine. When the reduline of his labor fell under Mr. Howard's eye, he instead with an unusual degree of generolity that Mr. Belasec's name should appear with his on the play bills as joint author. Belasec felt that he had not done work anough to chilide him to half the honors, and he took hold of the jetec again. He and Howard have been working on it steadily ever since.

Jere Dunn is going to New Orleans for the winter with

Jere Dunn is going to New Orleans for the winter with his team of horse. He had a partner this year in his racing stables who gave him a great deal of trouble, and the results were rather diseastrous. But Dunn now has things pretty much his own way, and looks for a profitable season in the South. There is racing in New Orleans all winter long. Patrick Duffy, the celebrated gambler, who has been in New York for some time, will go fourth with Dunn. They are two of the handsomest men who patrol Broadway.

Contemporaneous theatrical interest is excited over the question of what has become of Mr. Edward Soth-ern's thousand dollars. He had a contract with Miss Dauvray for this sessen, and when he sought a release from it, so that he could star, she forced him to pay her a thousand dollars before he could get away. Shortly after she had collected this amount Miss Dauvray de-cided not to act any more, disbanded her company, and married Johnny Ward, the ball tosser.

The parks resterday looked as they do in the early apring. The air was brisk, and the rain of two or three days ago had freshened the shrubbery and made it brighter than it had looked for weeks past. It was a curious effect to come so late in the season. One of the policemen in Madison square said that it was the result of Indian summes, but he was not very explicit on the subject. The City Hall Park is being wofully neglected;

"Tody" Hamilton is back in town, suave, bro "Tody" Hamilton is back in town, suave, broad shoul-dered, and urbane seever. He is the prince of advance agents and general advertisers, and his only rival is his own brother Jacks-who has charge of Erastus Wiman's enterprises. The advance agents of theatrical compa-nics nearly all graduate from the circus. The man who goes shead of MS. Potter was formerly one of the ad-vance men of Earn-wis alreas. ance men of Barnum's circus.

The number of women who walk regularly in New Yor's for exercise is noticeable every clear day on Fifth avente. Many a woman has discovered the real screet of a beautiful and brilliant complexion wile playing tenis or taking long drives in the country. They have found that they can get the same effect from a brisk walk in New York, and hence the troops of fresh-colored and bright-eyed woman who swing along Fifth avenue between 11 and 2 o'clock every day.

Mrs. Burke Roche, whose divorce from her husband is of Frank Work, the well-known banker and horse owner. Mrs. Burké-Roche is of the dark and stately type.

It is whispered with some resonance and reverberance in dramatic ofroles that the Inter-State Commerce law a being quietly knocked to flinders by the agents of big trusk line, and that special rates may be obtained by a manager with a pull for almost any tour West. The facts are not easy to get hold of, but there is an African of titanic and herculean proportions somewhere in the

John Swinton has a peculiarly bappy way of taking an audience into his sensidence. In his speech on Satur-day night to his supporters in the Seventh Senate dis-trict he had occasion to refer to the different political trict he had occasion to refer to the different political organizations of the city, and recalled all their names except that of the County Democracy. In his earnestness he couldn't tell the name of this great political faction. He hesitated, tried to think of it, finally gave it up, and, turning to the audience, he asked, "What's the name of that other faction " They told him. In his the name of teat other raction. They dodn'th. In his material perforation he referred to Nineveh and its builders, frankly asked the audience to help him out in recalling the historie names of that period, and thus, although an intellectual Guillver among them, he made them all feel comfortable and confident.

Gus Heckler, who has been publisher and business manager of the New York Dramatic News for the last dozen years, has resigned. He will henceforth rattle around this and other towns advocating the giories of a certain brand of guiden wine. He promises to make it host for Evauder, Barry, Wall and other alleged dude wine agents, and it may be incidentally remarked that Mr. Heckler has ordered a gross or two of funnsis to be distributed amount his present franche.

One of the engines on the Third Avenue Elevated road now burns petroleum fuel on all its trips. The recent tests have been satisfactory to the officials of the road. but Col. Hain remarked vesterday that he was not dickering about the price and supply of petroleum re-siduum and figuring as to its relative cost to coal before going ahead with petroleum-burning engines.

From the London Speciator.

It has been the custom of late to dishelieve in lishes statistics which strongly support them. It appears that the authorities at Pekin have recently taken a cenpopulation at 318,383,500. Pive provinces are emitted, and their population, as recorded in the last consus, brings the total up to 302,000,000. Even this figure is independent of the population of Thibet. Kashgar, Ill, and Corea; and the total number of souls ruled by the Emperor of China, therefore, or some raise by the Emperor of Unina, therefore, exceeds 400,000,000, and still displays a tendency to increase. As the population of India exceeds 250,000,000, the Indians and Chinese together constitute more than the indians and Chinese together constitute more than half the entire human race, a fact worth the attention of those philosophers who study London and Paris, and then amnounce that "man believes" this and that. There are many races of men, but some of the foreincest among them. e. g., the French and the Araba scarcely increase at all, while a few. e. g., the Ottomans slightly decline. If the process now going on continues for another cautery, the world will belong in the main to four races, or rather peoples—the Teutons, most of whom will speak English; the Slava, the Chinese, and the natives of Indis. It is quite possible, however, that they may quarrel, and that their march toward the mastery of the planet, which else will belong to them like i

Yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Longshore-Potts' lecture to ladies in Tremont Temple, great indignation was aroused by the discovery that a young man was present dressed in woman's attire. There were nearly 1,500 ladies areembled, and when most of the andience had taken their seats consternation was caused by the entry of what was promptly recognized by all who saw him as a young man, but poorly disguised in female habiliments, that hung limply about his shoulders and illshapen figure. He was garbed in a gray gown, a dark dust coat, and a black bonnet, and wore on his broad feet a pair of men's clastic-side boots. The youth, aged about 31, had barely taken his seat before all eyes were turned 21, had barely taken his seat before all eyes were turned upon him. One of the ladies present decided to communicate with Dr. Harrison, who was in the outer hall. In answer to his quary as to where the suspicious person sat, he was told to make his own selection. Looking around the hall, he perceived the extraordinary figure. Dr. Harrison went to the young man and quietly whispered in his ear. The youth started for the door, taking long strides and swinging his awkward arms at his sides, it undoubtedly was a bad quarter of an hour for him, and he will probably not again care to cause such a fluttering in the dovecotes.

From the Sheibyville Democrat.

A certain woman, whose name is withheld for the

A certain woman, whose name is withheld for the resent, was seen on West Washington street about 10 clock last night, dressed in men's clothes.

The Thistle's Lament. Bent back from Glasgow.

Why did I leave the Scottish Isles, Why did I leave the Clyde—the Kyles' Whar under Fortune's sunny smiles
My flags were flashin't Why did I come three thousan' miles For sic a thrashin't

I thought myself a perfect stunner, An' me a gran' two hunner tonner; But, Lord slo, a'-I've ta'en the scunner. I'm verra sorry
I'm nasthin' but a "blastit wonner"—
A faded glory.

Wass me the day, there's little doot The siu o' secrecy's found oot. Built in a cage, launched in a cloot, Folk thocht they'd seen

My brother thistles' helds may wag Disconsulate owre hill an' orag, Because the Cup I couldn's bag; But, gin I get intreboard, Pil leeve tae jag The Yankees yet.

Manget native yachts I was the prince; I've made the matchless Irex wince, But I've been sadly sat on since, As clean's a whi

eer will sit but ance

SUNBEAMS.

An elk that weighed 800 pounds, dressed

was recently killed in Coos county, Oregon. It was 1514 hands high and 1114 feet long. —Deer are doing so much damage to the

rops in Grass Valley, Cal., that Indians are employed t eard the fields by night and day.

—An attempt will be made next month to

launch the big timber raft at the Bay of Fundy. Two years ago an attempt was made to launch it, but failed. —Free veterinary clinics are held at the fillineis University, and the farmers of the neighborhood, who bring in their sick stock, derive much benefit, as

-The Repo Journal says that the practice smoking opium is becoming almost as prevalent mong the Pacific coast Indians as among the Chinese from whom they have learned it

—Benjamin Wingate, who recently died

on his farm a young man who afterward was well known as Vice-Fresident Henry Wilson. -Mrs. Nancy C. Kimbali of Elgin, Ill., re-

cently celebrated her 100th birthday, file had hundreds of visitors, and received them all without showing fatigue. Mrs. Kimball is the mother of nine children, and for fifty years has been a widow.

—At Barre, Vt., is being quarried an immense block of granite to be used in a California bank wault. It is to be twenty-five feet long, five feet thick, and five feet wide; and it will require thirty spain of horses to draw it four inflee to the railroad station.

-The Klamath Indians have built up a considerable carrying trade along the Facilic coast. In their large cances, hewn out of the solid trunks of im-mense trees, they carry dairy and farm products for the settlers and return with groceries and other supplies. —The School Committee of Cambridge,

—The School Committee of Cambridge,
Name, has just had a second woman chosen to membership. She is Miss Alice M. Longfellow, a daughter of the
poet, and well known for her interest in educational
matters. She is one of the trustees of the Haryard Annax.

—President Willits of the Michigan Col-

lege says that more than fifty per cent of the graduates of that institution have become farmers. If he is cor-rectly reported, this is a remarkable showing, not apperfected a door, to be used in public buildings, that will lessen the chances of accident in times of panie or real danger. It can be opened from the outside outy by a Roy, but a slight pressure from within causes it to swing

-Mrs. Holbrook of Woodstock, Conn. a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, has several badly spelled and written letters of the famous old soldier; and also the canteen that he carried through the war of the Revolution. It is made of straight wooden

staves, and holds three pints.
—Sir John Lubbock's bank holiday act is not conductive to unmixed good, according to a London elergyman, who says that since it became a law hasty marriages have largely increased, and who tells with horror of a scene in the east end recently where the marriage service was read over forty persons at once, at a charge of sevenpence halfpenny each.

—Two more centenarians are reported in

New England. One is Timothy Bacon of Barra, Vt., who was born in Natick, Conn., in November, 1786. He is in good health and can walk a mile. The other is Mrs. Ly. dis Bacon of Sudbury, Mass., no relation of Timothy, as far as known. She has just celebrated her one hun-dredth birthday, with eyesight, hearing, and other faculties in a remarkable state of preservation.

-An Ohio preacher tried to quote the verse in Matthew about "not one jot or tittle," and said: "Not one tot or jittle." Then he naw that he had erred and tried again. "Not one jill or tottle," said he, and again stopped, But he would not give up and began, "Not one tit or jottle;" and then with a red face he gave it up and went on with his sermon, and there were that a decrease his heavens who said really tell.

gave it up and went on with his sermon, and there were not half a dozen of his hearers who could really this just what the two words were.

—A Maino nowspaper speaks a good word for Mr. Siaine. He was telling, as he alone can some excellent stories at the house of an English gestleman, when one of the party whispered: "Mr. Blaine, wouldn't you like to come down into the smoking room? Tou might have some stories you wouldn't care to tall before the ladies." "Mr. Blaine did not go down," says the Maine paper. "His stories are all of that beet kind—the story that you can tell anywhere."

—It is printed that the name of the second largest give on the Pacific coast was desided by the tops.

— It is printed that the name of the second largest city on the Facilic coast was decided by the tens of a cent. Forty years ago the land where it stands was owned by Messra. Overton and Fettygrove. They laid out a town, and then argued about a name. Fettygrove, who came from Fortland, Me., wanted to name is after his native place. Overton, who was from the Huh, wanted to call it Boston. They could not agree, and so tensed a cent to decide the matter. Fettygrove won, and Fertland, Or., began its existence.

—Pére Frederic, well known in the neighborhood of a French military school as an oversile.

orthood of a French military school as an operation primo tenore by repute in the provinces by the use of absinthe destroyed his larnyx and, in consequence, receives engagements only in third-class cafe concerts. His last employer became bankrupt and paid him off with a quart bottle of absinths. The destitute tenor went to his garret, and, drinking the whole contents of

the bottle, was found next morning dead.

--The schooner Sea Foam of North Haven, Me, had on its last voyage a Maltose cat that was as good a sallor as the best in the crew. He behaved with great dignity in the biggest storms, and only got excited when the man were fishing. It was impossible to land a fish without his knowing it, and he showed great disappointment when the books came we saw. fish, and the first of a catch was always his eve

though the crew might be heartly tired of their ever-lecting beans and bread.

The Rev. H. E. Foss of Bath, Me., who is on a preaching crusade against tobacco, has collected some interesting statistics. He says that in Bath alone \$100,000 is spent each year for tobacco; that of 71 boys in one grammar school 40 had used tobacco; that in a smaller school 15 of the 33 boys were similarly depraved; smaller school to of the 35 boys were similarly depraved; that among 250 other grammar school boys were 119 who had learned to chew or smoke or both; and that in one primary class of twenty-four eight little fellows, just out of dresses, were as unlike little Robert Reed as possible, and used the fifthy weed.

On March 24, 1878, T. W. More was mys-—On March 24, 1878, T. W. More was mysteriously killed at Ventura. Cal., and F. A. Sprague was arrested for the murder. On the testimony of a weak-minded young man he was convicted and sentenced, to be hanged; but the young man soon said that he had borne false witness, and Sprague was spared. Four times thereafter he was sentenced to be hanged, until at length Gov. Stoneman commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. The California press argued that Sprague was innocent, and Gov. Waterman took the same view, for he has just pardoned Sprague, whose cleven years of suspense and imprisonment have changed him from the rugged man he was to one prematurely old, with hair and beard as white as snow.

—Several years ago a young Englishman

-Several years ago a young Englishman — Several years ago a young Englishman quarrelled with his father, who ordered him to quit the house and never return. The son went out and decided to kill himself; and indeed drew his pistol; but he thought to take a last look at the photograph of his sweetheart; and when he saw her face he decided to live for her any way. So he came to America, and estitled in Nashville, where he is to-day a well-to-de citizen. tied in Nashville, where he is to-day a well-to-de citizen. Of course, the reader supposes he married his old sweetheart. Note abit of it. The letters he wrote to ber never brought replies, and when he returned not long ago to look her up, he found her a happy wife, with three children. He came-right back, married a nice Americau giri, and has the kindest thoughts of the English giri whose photograph saved his life.

—A writer in the Chemopotifican says that when Sumter was fired upon a naval officer, a South Carolinian, who was an intense admirer of Charles Sumner, went to him in great trouble. "What shall I do," he asked, "if my ship is ordered to the South to

Summer, went to him in great trouble. "What shall I do," he asked, "if my ship is ordered to the South to coorce my own people !" "Read your commission, sir," was the answer. "But, suppose my ship is ordered its Charleston!" "Read your commission, sir," "But suppose she ranges her broadsides against the city of my birth!" "Read your commission, sir," was again the answer. "But, Senator, what if I am ordered to fire on my father's plantation!" "Read your commission, sh," again thundered the Senator. The officer is alive to-day, the did not turn traiter; and he was smared the nain of He did not turn traitor; and he was spared the pain of dring upon the city of his birth.

A recent addition to the science of de-

-A recent addition to the science of detecting criminals, which is being tried, it is said, as Joliet, Detroit, and other places in this country, and which has been used to some extent abroad for several years, is the anthropometric system of identification. It isn't as formidable an affair as its name would indicate, being nothing more than the addition to the ordinary rogues' gallery of a register of carefully taked measurements of certain parts of the criminals' bodies. The usual measurements are the length and width of the head, the length of the left foot, the left forearm, and of the little and middle fluxers of the left had; the length head, the length of the left foot, the left forearm, and of the little and middle fingers of the left hand; the length of the right ear, and also that of the trunk of the body, taken when sasted; the full stretch of the arms, and the total height of the body. Attention is also paid to special marks or scars and to personal deformities and irregularities of figure. The measurements are taken with sliding and calipper companies graduated rules and other scintifically acompasses, graduated rules and other sci curate instruments. It is claimed that after maturity is reached these measurements will remain practically the same until death, affording a much surer means of identisame until death, affording a much surer means of identification than the features, hair, heard, or skin. As an instance of the unreliability of photographs as a means of positive identification, it is said that in flootfand Yard there are sixty different photographs of one person, a notorious German girl, each of which so differs from all the others as to deceive the cleverest detectives. Prance, itsly, Germany, Spain, and Denmark have adopted the anthropometric system in their pytoons. It was first formulated by M. Pertilion at the Prison Congress in Rome in 1888.